

### IRISH REJECT BRITISH TERMS AS PEACE BASIS

Demand Recognition of  
Independence and End  
Of Force Policy.

WOULD AGREE TO  
ARBITRATION PLAN

De Valera's Reply Held  
As Adding to Grave  
Situation.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United News.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Eamonn De Valera has once more "irrevocably" rejected Lloyd George's proposals for Irish dominion home rule as a basis for peace negotiations and has again demanded "recognition of Ireland's independence and an abolition of the policy of force" as the only preliminary grounds upon which he will treat with the British government.

The gravest view of the situation is taken by some government officials.

"This reply," said a member of the Downing Street circle, "shows the only basis upon which future conversations could have been held. It refuses absolutely the proffered dominion status, and insists upon complete separation. It looks as though the 'gunmen' doctrinaires were on top once more."

Would Appoint Envoy.

The De Valera note does not actually break off negotiations with the British government. In fact, in its concluding paragraph, it reveals a willingness to "appoint plenipotentiaries" if Lloyd George will concede Ireland's independence from Great Britain.

De Valera agrees that definite and immediate progress is essential if Irish peace is to be attained. "I therefore refrain from commenting upon the fallacious historical references you made in your last communication," he declares.

Denies Voluntary Union.

"The people of Ireland," De Valera continues, "acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain and claiming as a fundamental and natural right to choose freely for themselves the paths they are to take, do not realize their national destiny have, by an overwhelming majority, declared for independence, and have set up a republic. They have more than once confirmed this choice."

Irish Britain, on the other hand, says as though Ireland were bound by contract in a union which forbids separation. The circumstances of the supposed contract are sufficiently notorious, yet on the heavy claim that they are valid, the British government claims the right to rule and legislate for Ireland, even at the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people, killing and casting into prison every Irish citizen who refuses allegiance."

Resents Inferior Status.

De Valera goes on to say that the proposals submitted on July 26 were based on just three premises:

"We have rejected those proposals, and our rejection is irrevocable," he declared.

The claim is made by the Irish President that Lloyd George's proposals were not an invitation to enter into a free partnership with the British, but an offer of a status "definitely inferior." The other dominions, he sets up, are guaranteed against domination not only by their constitutional rights, but also by the fact that they are not subject to the British crown. Ireland, on the other hand, he pointed out, has neither the constitutional rights nor the element of distance to protect her, but would be divided into two artificial states, each destructive of the other's influence, and both subject to British military, naval and economic control.

Insists on Erin's View.

"The main historical and geographical facts cannot be disputed," De Valera insists, "but Great Britain insists on a status which is not allowed to view them from here. The history you interpret as dictating union, we read as dictating separation. We are convinced that ours is the true and just interpretation, and we are willing to accept a fair and impartial arbitrator should decide the question."

"You refuse and threaten force. Our reply is: If you adopt that course, we can only resist as generations before us resisted during the last hundred and fifty years of history prove that force will not solve the problem."

Must Set Aside Threats.

"Threats of force must be set aside at the beginning as well as they must be set aside during the actual conduct of negotiations. The respective plenipotentiaries must be untrammelled by any conditions except the facts themselves."

"We have proposed the principle of government by the consent of the governed. We do not mean it as a mere phrase. This is the only basis upon which we see the hope of reconciling the considerations governing the attitude of Great Britain's representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives."

"On this basis we are ready at once to appoint plenipotentiaries."

Hope Rests on Phrase.

A question may arise, of course, as to the exact meaning of the De Valera term "the doctrine of force" and there is still hope that upon this phrase may arise a reversal of arguments between the British premier and the Irish leader, who may lay aside the main issue for the moment in order to thresh out the minor phase.

It is pointed out that even up to the present moment the debate has been largely one of phrase making on both sides, and that even in his latest note De Valera is will-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE.



### MISS WASHINGTON RESTING AT HOME UNTIL TOMORROW

Capital's Representative  
To Take Her Leave  
At Noon.

With every detail of her visit as Atlantic City's guest of honor arranged, pretty little Margaret Gorman, 3015 Cambridge street, in the role of "Miss Washington," is enjoying a complete rest until tomorrow noon, when she leaves her home for the District building, where the commissioners will bid her farewell and send by her a message to the mayor of the New Jersey resort.

While there will be no formality attending the farewell, hundreds of the friends of the charming high school girl will be on hand at 12:15 p. m., when she meets the heads of the District government on the steps of the municipal building. Hundreds of government workers will also be permitted by the lunch hour to see "Miss Washington," who twice within a few months has been adjudged the most beautiful young woman in the Capital, and who is to be its representative in a pageant and celebration of nationwide note.

Others Will Go With Her.

"Miss Washington" will leave her home just before noon, accompanied by her chaperon, Mrs. William Atherton DuFuy, and a number of the young women who were candidates for the unique distinction she won. Among them will be Miss Lulu McGrath, Miss Alice Tourant, Miss Mabelle Talbot and Miss Elizabeth Roach. The party will ride in the new model American balanced six.

Miss Gorman will depart for Atlantic City at 1:05 in the afternoon, leaving the District building for the Union Station immediately after she bids farewell to the District commissioners. Here again a large crowd will be gathered to bid her farewell.

Hudson Maxim, world famous inventor, will appear as King Neptune.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

### WATER TREATMENT RESTORES MEMORY

British Veteran Brought  
To Full Consciousness  
After Mental Lapse.

While relating war experiences William Jackson, 22 years old, of Falls Church, Va., who carries a metal plate in his skull as a remedy for injuries received while fighting in the British navy, suffered a total lapse of memory Saturday and was revived last night after twenty-four hours' work on the school girl who was the part of Washington Asylum Hospital physicians, using hot and cold water treatment.

When Jackson was brought to the First Precinct police station Saturday night by his employer, George A. Lester, of Falls Church, Va., he was able to speak only indistinctly. He was removed to the Washington Asylum Hospital, where mental tests proved futile. Yesterday Jackson was given hot and cold water baths throughout the day. Toward evening, according to Dr. J. T. Mahoney, the victim began to display emotion and at 10 o'clock last night his mind suddenly became clear.

Jackson, who came here a week ago from Nova Scotia, told physicians he served six years in the British navy, and during the war was struck on the head by a shell.

### SORORITIES PLAN TO HELP FRATS

Petitions Urge Revision of  
The Board of Education's  
Opposition.

Sonority girls from all the Greek-letter societies in the Washington high schools probably will be drawn into the campaign to secure a revision of the Board of Education's ruling against fraternities. Such was indicated Saturday at a meeting of the Interfraternity Council held in the Washington Chamber of Commerce rooms, Home Building, when the motion carried to supply the girls with petition blanks and ask their assistance in bombarding the District of Columbia committee with endorsements of high school fraternities.

The meeting was attended by representatives of fifteen fraternities. It was decided to hold another meeting in one week, to which former members of these societies, leaving the District building for the Union Station immediately after she bids farewell to the District commissioners. Here again a large crowd will be gathered to bid her farewell.

Hudson Maxim, world famous inventor, will appear as King Neptune.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

### PRESIDENT HOPES WAR IN MINGO IS NEAR CONCLUSION

Bandholtz Reports Miners  
Surrendering and  
Going Home.

President Harding and Secretary of War Weeks hope and believe that the first Labor Day of the present administration will pass without the need of Federal bayonets being fixed on workers.

The concern of the administration in the West Virginia trouble has been not only humanitarian but also political. There is fresh in the memory of the political counselors of the party the alleged of their Democratic opponents in the last Presidential campaign:

"A Republican regime will mean, to labor, arbitration by the bayonet."

Miners Would Suffer.

And the circumstances of the West Virginia rebellion are such as to make it inevitable that, if Federal troops were called upon to quell the uprising by means of bayonets, guns and shell-fire, the objects of such iron measures would necessarily be mine-workers, not operators.

The political danger in such proceedings is well known and has played an important part in the stolid resistance of Harding and Weeks against Federal martial law in West Virginia and any operations to date that meant Federal forces firing on the miners. This is one of the main reasons for the almost prayerful hope of administration leaders that the West Virginia war is being terminated without bloodshed, insofar as Federal troops are concerned.

Prefer Troops To Police.

The administration spokesman has repeatedly pointed out, in connection with the West Virginia trouble, that union mine workers' leaders have joined with the State officials in recommending the dispatch of Federal troops to the "war area." Labor's argument in support of such action, however, was not that the miners be quelled by force of arms, but rather that the presence of government forces in the State would assure the miners of their only chance for a square deal under existing conditions. They look to the Federal forces for effective influence to bring about a peace based on justice and equity for both sides, rather than the "peace" which they claim has existed without bloodshed, insofar as Federal troops are concerned.

Harding's position in resisting issuance of a Federal martial law proclamation against the actual use of force by the miners has been due to his avowed belief that:

1—State officials must recognize their own responsibilities in keeping order in their respective States and not feel free to call for Federal aid every time there is unusual trouble.

2—The use of Federal forces in a labor dispute is to be avoided to the limit of patience and safety lest there ever arise any doubt that government forces are for use in extreme emergencies and then strictly for tactical and neutral purposes.

It was emphasized at the War Department by officials Sunday that

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

### NEW ENGLAND'S TEXTILE MILLS OPEN WITH RUSH

Predicted Boom Starts  
Wheels Going as Demand Rises.

COTTON SHORTAGE  
PARTLY THE CAUSE

Many Plants Running on  
Double Time to Fill  
Orders.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The predicted fall boom in the textile industry has begun.

It developed almost overnight. The government report of a 49.3 per cent cotton crop and a great increase in wool consumption are the principal factors which have stirred up markets, with consequent stimulation of manufacturing.

Cotton brokers and manufacturers who were apportioning 11-cent cotton a month ago are now scrambling to buy at 18 cents a pound and betting that it will hit 22 within two months. The woolen and worsted manufacturing industry has come out of the slump, wool consumption in the United States, having jumped from approximately 24,000,000 pounds a month to approximately 60,000,000 pounds.

Expect Return to Normal.

Textile authorities believe that this recovery is but a forerunner of a similar return to normal in the other industries of the country, pointing out that the chief handicap against such a return has been a general lack of confidence and absence of leadership.

Reports from the great textile cities of New England show that the demand for textiles has reached such strength as to bring mill operation close to 90 per cent normal. The great majority of the mills are running on double time, on full-time basis, and some of them are running day and night.

In Fall River, cotton mills which have been either on part time or closed down completely, will reopen on full time after Labor Day. Merchants, recognizing the arrival of the boom, have notified clerks laid off during the slack period that their jobs will be ready for them again September 12.

Lawrence Mills Reopen.

Following the annual ten-day vacation, all the Lawrence mills will reopen on full time for the first time since the nation-wide business depression began nearly two years ago.

The great mills of the American Woolen Company, employing about 20,000, will be on full time again, with more than 90 per cent of all departments running. It was stated, President Wm. M. Wood declares that his company is assured of capacity operation throughout the winter. The United States Worsted Company's mills at Lawrence and elsewhere are operating at capacity and some of them working overtime.

After the holiday, it is believed, less than 10 per cent of the 40,000 mill operatives in Lawrence will be unemployed, as the cotton mills, which have been harder hit than the woolen concerns, will be running almost completely.

Other Points Improving.

In New Bedford, where they make the finer cotton goods, recovery has been somewhat slower, but present production is estimated to be running from 80 to 90 per cent of normal.

Conditions in Lowell have been improving steadily. Several mills are working overtime and the independent concerns are generally on full time. Some of the latter have announced day and night programs to take effect Monday.

The big Ameskeag Cotton Mills at Manchester, N. H., are working on a full-time basis and business is good for the other mills. A shortage of skilled operatives is reported, though many unskilled workers are still unemployed. The Stark Mills are working about 60 per cent of capacity. The big boom has affected the smaller textile communities as well, at a time when many of the workers are being lured to another winter of idleness and unemployment.

### Gain in Industrial Activity Marks Turn to Better Times

Thirty-Eight Out of Sixty-Five Centers Report  
Decrease in Unemployment, Federal  
Official States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Nearly 300 New York working men and their wives are away taking a Labor Day honeymoon, intending to return to penniless and the treadmill Tuesday.

Saturday was a record day at the marriage license bureau and the majority of the applicants said they intended to honeymoon over the week end and tomorrow at nearby seaside or mountain resorts, and return to work Tuesday morning.

Labor Day, according to government statistics, finds the country emerging from an almost unprecedented period of industrial depression and "getting under way on the long uphill climb to normal conditions and better times."

From a half-dozen different angles, the Federal and State governments, various municipalities, trade unions and employers are tackling the unemployment problem.

Labor leaders, from President Samuel Gompers, down are campaigning all over the nation to increase the ranks of organized workers, believing that unionization will best serve to relieve the great mass of unemployed.

Agricultural and manufacturing interests are engaged in a determined campaign to bring down freight rates and stabilize prices of farm products. Railroads are seeking adequate measures for increasing business and staving off bankruptcy. Manufacturers also are equally intent upon equalizing cost prices and accelerating marketing conditions.

Early in September the Secretary of Commerce will summon to Washington labor representatives, manufacturers, railroad managers and bankers to ascertain the causes of unemployment and to take palliative measures.

A decided note of optimism is CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.

### PEACE RETURNS TO COAL FIELDS AS FIGHTERS GO

Federal Troops' Occupation  
Quits Troubled  
District.

BOTH SIDES LEAVE  
SCENES OF BATTLE

Miners Surrender Arms  
To Regulars and Start  
For Their Homes.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 4.—There is peace again in the coal fields of West Virginia.

Federal troops brought it. They have effected a complete occupation, without molestation, of the entire area in which miners and deputies, the latter aided by State forces, have been at active war for more than a week.

Miners are taking the back trails. The defense army of Logan County and her allies, McDowell and Mingo Counties, have left the ridge it defended for twenty miles up and down the valley of the Guyandotte. Regulars took its place.

On Way to Homes.

Ten thousand men, arrayed in two hostile armies, are laying down their arms and returning to their homes. Six thousand of these, it is conservatively estimated, were miners.

No regular has fired a shot and no regular has been attacked.

The miners are returning from the front through the Coal River area in special trains. They gather at the mountain towns where the detachments of soldiers are encamped, and surrender. Some of them turn in their rifles and revolvers. They start home without interference. Other miners cross the mountains. The disintegration of their army is rapid.

1,000 Miners Surrender.

Army headquarters estimated Sunday that 1,000 miners had surrendered. The 1,000 had turned in rifles, and a smaller number had given up small arms. Many miners, it was thought, had secreted their rifles, or had sent them through unguarded mountain trails.

Logan was believed to have no more regulars. There was no fear that miners would pour over the ridge or force their way through one of the passes. It was the first time there has been security in a fortnight.

Brig. Gen. Bandholtz is trying to effect the pacification with as little disturbance as possible. Civil agencies are operating in the occupied counties, although all State officers are subject to Federal command.

Regulars Unmolested.

"Federal forces have entirely replaced miners and State and county forces in the disturbed area," said Gen. Bandholtz. "So far as I know, no shot has been fired by Federal troops at anybody, and the Federal troops have not been fired on."

Miners were glad to see the soldiers and Federal troops. They were equally glad were the Logan County people.

Detachments of the Twenty-sixth Infantry took their stations Sunday. Regimental headquarters, under command of Col. T. M. Anderson, was established here with its camp on the edge of town. The second battalion was sent to Blair, where there has been much fighting. A machine gun company and a rifle company went to Logan. Another rifle company went to Marmet, and still another to Cabin Creek Junction.

Only Dozen Deaths Reported.

The total number of regulars now 2,000. They have established patrols throughout the disturbed sections.

When Col. C. A. Martin, commanding the Coal River district, went with the second battalion to Blair Sunday, there was still shooting in the mountains. This died out as Federal troops took over the front in Logan, across the ridge. Afterwards everything was quiet.

Efforts are being made to determine how many men lost their lives in the week's fighting. The number of deputies killed is not more than six. More uncertainty attached to casualties among the miners. Because their headquarters, if they had one, did not get reports, the death toll reported, about which there is no question, are fewer than a dozen.

Probably Under Secret.

The entire number killed, the writer believes, was less than a score. But all sorts of reports are in circulation. Some of these, coming from seemingly reliable sources, tell of miners having buried their dead in groups of fifty. Other reports are that hundreds lost their lives. But union headquarters, usually well informed, can give the names of only half a dozen miners who were killed, and officials say the number is not greater than this. Guerrilla warfare, with sniping at long range, accounts for the small casualty list though it is considered remarkable that more did not die. Vast quantities of ammunition were expended.

What Will Follow?

Now that the trouble is over, all West Virginians are asking what will happen when the Federal troops are withdrawn? It is freely predicted the same conditions will develop again. This has previously been the case when there has been intervention by the Federal government, followed by withdrawal.

Efforts will be made to settle the issues that have kept the State in turmoil for years. This will be difficult, for hatred is deeply implanted, and there have been many deaths. Mountain law is an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Struggle for Recognition.

Operators insist they will not consent to unionization of the mine fields of Logan, Mingo and McDowell counties. The United Mine

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

### CRUSADE THREAT RAISES RUM PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Best Bourbon whisky went up to \$18 a quart, cooking liquor up to \$12, and horse liniment to \$9, when word was received that another anti-rum crusade is about to begin in New York under the direction of Roy A. Haynes, head of the national prohibition enforcement forces.

Haynes, it is reported, will make New York "bone" dry and keep the place dry by attacking the smugglers and retailers alike, with the purpose of proving that the worst wet spot in America can be reformed.

### Viscount Grey to Get Back in Political Ring

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Viscount Grey of Fallodon, has consented to enter the political arena again after an absence of several years. He will address meetings, and has promised to devote his energies to the restoration of liberal principles. In view of the much-talked-of general election, the return of this liberal statesman to active politics promises interesting developments.

### James E. Ridgeway.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Sept. 4.—James E. Ridgeway, 77 years old, who died at his home near Ritchie, Prince Georges County, was the son of the late Warren Ridgeway. He is survived by one sister.

### "LOCAL SHOWERS," TODAY'S FORECAST

The proverbial belief that it always rains on holidays will be confirmed today, according to the Weather Bureau. The forecast last night predicted that the showers occurring yesterday would be repeated today.

"Local showers and thunderstorms for Monday with moderately variable winds," is the forecast.

However, the weather man did not say how long these showers will last, thus allowing ample leeway for the carrying out of the many events listed for today.

### The Herald's Ad-Index

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1921.

The following listed local merchants and institutions may be found represented in the advertising columns of The Herald on this Labor Day.

	Page		Page
C. H. Bready & Co.	7	D. Loughran Co., Inc.	6
Claiflin Optical Company	8	Meyer's Shops	2
Educational	3	Chas. E. Miller, Inc.	6
Federal Employee	2	National Laboratories	8
General Motors Truck Co.	3	Railroads and Steamships	8
J. M. Gidding & Company	6	Stock Exchange Securities	3
Harper-Overland	6	Corp	3
Hornung	6	Vienna Hat Factory	8
Dr. Johnston	6	Wallis' Cafe	8
Dr. Lehman	8	Dr. Wright	8